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but a year and a day later. It is a grotesque exaggeration to state that the *mestizos* constitute 30 per cent of the population of Brazil (p. 224) (a higher ratio than in Ecuador according to the author). On page 236 the author states that "Church and state are not separated in Latin America", ignoring entirely conditions in Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico.

Typographical errors are numerous. A few cases in point are: Saville for Seville (p. 44); Matin de Sousa for Martim de Souza (p. 85); Cologne for Coligny (p. 87); Tourin for Trouin (p. 91); O'Donju for O'Donóju (p. 171); Franca for Francia (p. 183). In regard to the employment of accents on Spanish proper names the author has adopted the convenient custom of ignoring them entirely. The rare exceptions merely throw the rule into greater relief. For the Portuguese equivalent of "saint", "são" and "san" are frequently used interchangeably. An attempt at Anglicizing proper names produces such anomalies as the "University of Saint Mark".

Despite these more or less serious blemishes—a number of which will doubtless disappear in subsequent editions—Professor Sweet's work serves a useful purpose. If the author's expectations that it will "meet the need of a suitable text in Latin American History" are, in the judgment of the reviewer, somewhat too sanguine, it should at least receive a ready welcome among "the many outside of schools and colleges who are seeking information about our neighbors to the South".

PERCY ALVIN MARTIN.

*Relaciones Geográficas de Indias (contenidas en el Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla). La Hispano-América del Siglo XVI: Colombia—Venezuela—Puerto Rico—República Argentina.* Collected and published by GERMÁN LATORRE. (Seville: Tip. Zarzuela, 1919. Pp. xi, 155. Paper.)

This volume, edited by Germán Latorre, "Catedrático de la Universidad y Jefe de Publicaciones del Centro de Estudios Americanistas de Sevilla" bears the following dedication "Homenaje a la fiesta de la Raza, dedicado por el autor, y al alto espíritu de vinculación espiritual entre pueblos de la misma estirpe que tan noble fiesta supone". The preface "al lector" is followed by an "Interrogatorio", memorial, and instructions of May 25, 1577, by virtue of which the five Geographical Relations included in the volume were compiled. The title of the

"Interrogatorio" is as follows: "Instrucción, y memoria, de las relaciones que se han de hazer para la descripción de las Indias, que Su Magestad manda hazer, para el buen gouierno y ennoblescimiento dellas". The titles of the five relations are: Relación Geográfica de San Miguel de las Palmas de Tamalameque, Gobernación de Santa Marta, Audiencia de Nueva Granada, Virreinato del Perú"; "Descripción de la Isla de Puerto Rico"; "Relación Geográfica y Descripción de la Provincia de Caracas y Gobernación de Venezuela. Relación de Nuestra Señora de Caraballega y Santiago de León de Caracas"; "Relación Geográfica de la Ciudad de La Palma, Nueva Granada"; and "Dos Relaciones Geográficas del Tucumán". Notwithstanding the modernizing of the titles of the relations, the documents themselves are apparently presented in strict accordance with the originals. The relations are accompanied by the following maps and plans, also reproduced from the original documents: "Croquis del territorio de Nueva Granada donde se encuentra la población de Tamalameque"; "Croquis de la Isla de Puerto Rico"; "Mapaplano de la Provincia de Caracas y de la Ciudad de Santiago de León de Caracas"; "Mapa del territorio de la Ciudad de La Palma de las Colimas y planta de la población (Santa Fe)"; and "Mapa de los territorios del Rio de la Plata".

In the preface, the volume is explained as a continuation of the series of Geographical Relations of the Indies published by Marcos Jiménez de la Espada (*Relaciones Geográficas de Indias*, 2 vols., Madrid, 1881-1885); by the Real Academia de la Historia (*Colección de Documentos Inéditos*); and by Angel Altolaguirre (*Relaciones Geográficas de la Gobernación de Venezuela*, Madrid, 1909). The five relations were all compiled in the sixteenth century, in fact, after 1577. Each is accompanied by useful notes. The "Interrogatorio" cited above, which consisted of fifty questions, had been preceded some years previously by one of 37 questions, and followed in 1604 by one of 355; but both of these had little response. In the one published by Latorre, the questions were so framed as to bring out the history of the discovery and description of the region, its population (including customs), the Spanish settlements, ecclesiastical matters, etc. They are of value for the early history of Hispanic America. All have apparently been published in the *Boletín del Centro de Estudios Americanistas de Sevilla* published by Sr. Latorre.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.